

# Honolulu Star-Bulletin

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THURSDAY ..... JULY 25, 1912

*I should say sincerity—a great, deep, genuine sincerity—is the first characteristic of all men in any way heroic.—Carlyle.*

## FISHER'S VISIT

Secretary Fisher's visit to Hawaii seems to have gone beyond the stage of reasonable doubt, to judge by the telegram to Delegate Kuhio that arrived today, announcing that the cabinet member will start from Washington on August 10.

In some quarters, however, there has been a feeling that Mr. Fisher is not coming at all. The feeling became more marked after the Hawaii Republican delegation returned from Chicago and the report was well confirmed that Charles D. Hilles, the president's secretary, had intimated there would be a recess appointment for the governor immediately upon the adjournment of Congress.

Wise politicians on both sides can figure why the secretary should come and why he should not come, from the standpoint of his visit's effect on national politics. In view of the latest information, it now seems wiser to figure that Secretary Fisher is coming to settle the "controversy" on its merits and without regard to what this or that political personage in Washington may gain or lose by it.

## PAVING FACTS

Simmered down to the essential points, the paving controversy seems to revolve on whether or not the community wishes to force the Rapid Transit company to accept bitulithic for paving between double tracks. Other issues are brought up, but the present fight hinges on this.

The engineer and the supervisors take the position that if lava blocks are laid between the tracks, just that much of the street will be unused by traffic, for the teams will be turned on the smoother bitulithic. To secure a larger surface of this bitulithic, the supervisors would have the transit company lay this form of paving between its tracks.

The Rapid Transit company declares itself unchangeably opposed to accepting a paving controlled by patent. To agree to this, says the company, would place it at the mercy of a monopolist.

The essential points in this important matter should not be forgotten no matter how high runs the tide of bitterness.

## HOME RULE FOR ALASKA

Home rule for Alaska, even in as incomplete a form as provided in the bill that passed the senate yesterday, is a great step forward for the big Northern territory.

Alaska has suffered immeasurably through the exploitation of outside interests and outside influences. Alaska has suffered not only from exploitation, but from powerful interests which held back domestic development. The Controller Bay scandal, while proved to be mostly wind and vivid political imagination, could be duplicated in three or four places elsewhere in the North. Unable to enact local legislation, the territory has seen its growth arrested and its industrial blossoming blighted by both private and public influences. Under Secretary of the Interior Richard A. Ballinger comparatively nothing was done to allow the Alaskans to develop their rich timber and coal resources, and the cry of the northerners for years has been that they may work out their own salvation.

The one-house legislature proposed under the bill that has now passed both branches of Congress will not, it is true, give authority over the disposal of the territory's natural resources, and its railroad development will still be under Washington control, but for the first time the

people of Alaska will be able to find adequate expression for their hopes and aims and ideals. The one-house legislature is the opening wedge. How the people of the great principality saved to the United States by the far-seeing Seward will use their trust is a thing that Americans will watch with sympathy and interest.

## THE POWERS ON GUARD

Two European powers are now challenging Great Britain's claim that "Britannia rules the waves" and the naval experts of the two challenging nations are busy disproving England's claim to supremacy. This, taken in conjunction with a marked movement in the lawmaking bodies of both nations, France and Germany, to enlarge their navies, has led to a triangle in international politics that is absorbing much attention.

In Germany the Naval League, we are informed by the German press, is growing formidable in numbers and in power and is beginning to assert its right to dictate the naval policy of the Vaterland. It hopes ultimately, according to report, to have much to say in the naming of the minister of marine, and already it is clamoring for a larger and larger battleship appropriation.

The strength of the league has rendered it so confident that one of its leaders, Admiral von Koester, at a recent banquet declared that Germany's fleet should dominate the North Sea so emphatically that all the world would recognize it.

Meanwhile France is beginning to oust Great Britain as the naval power of the Mediterranean, if the French newspapers are to be believed. One of the government organs, the Paris Matin, announced recently that France intends to assert superiority from Gibraltar to Assouan, and it is evident that the tri-color is intended to wave over every spot along the Mediterranean where there is the least excuse for it.

France's policy is to put in the Mediterranean a naval force stronger than the combined forces of the next two strongest powers. Such a program may well be looked upon by Great Britain with some misgiving.

In view of this European policy of doubling and tripling naval strength, the struggle that Congress is going through now in an effort to reach an agreement on one or two battleships a year may well seem futile. Talk of disarmament in the face of such portentous preparations is puerile.

The local Progressives' declaration of faith deprecates a campaign of personalities. Right on schedule time. This is just the time of year when all the parties deprecate campaigns of personalities, but usually two months later there is a shortage in the supply of good old Anglo-Saxon terms such as "fool," "knave," "thief" and "liar."

The sundry civil bill passed the senate yesterday without carrying the provision for disposing of the Oahu military reservation water rights and this important matter is left unsettled until the next session of Congress. Hawaii has been lucky to get any legislation at all in "election year."

Says the Lawrence (Mass.) American: The Hawaiians voted first one way and then the other in the Chicago convention and went both ways without a break in their ranks. It looked more like business with the islanders than sentiment.

The Order of Moose began its annual convention at Des Moines yesterday. This is not the organization which has T. R. as its Supreme Ruler, Imperial and Ineffable Poo-Bah and Grand Exalted Hump-te-Dump.

The first step toward efficient government is to get every stockholder in the municipality to take a personal interest in the election of officers and directors of his company.

Attorneys for the Darrow defense claim now that the illness of one of the jurors was feigned. As a matter of fact, the entire country is sick of the case.

Dago Red may not be so quick in its effects as Paris Green, but it's as deadly in the long run, and police experience in Honolulu lately proves it.

Where, oh, where is Richmond Pearson Hobson in this hour of danger when the House refuses to build more battleships?

Is the steam-roller going to be an issue in Honolulu politics, too?

These be warm days for all this rumpus over paving.

## PERSONALITIES

E. A. CAMPBELL, assistant book-keeper for the Onomea Sugar Company, arrived this morning by the Claudine. Mr. Campbell came down on a combined business and pleasure trip and will return by the Mauna Kea on Saturday.

## RESTRICTIONS OF LIFE IN BERLIN

Chief of Police Worrying Nuns and the Proprietors of Taxi-Cabs

BERLIN, July 7.—Herr von Jagow, the chief of the Berlin police, is never quite happy unless he is making rules for the citizens. He is at present engaged in worrying nuns and the proprietors of taxicabs. There is a convent of Grey Sisters in the city to which a pension for young women is attached. The nuns provide a comfortable home at an exceedingly moderate price and receive boarders without distinction of creed.

It came to the knowledge of the police that several Protestant young women employed in the postoffice were living in the pension and they informed the mistress that she was to dismiss them. The good woman pointed out that the young women wished to remain. The statement did not impress the police, who held that Protestants and Catholics should be segregated in different houses, and they obliged the nuns to turn out the Protestant boarders. The young women were greatly annoyed, and some tears were shed when they parted from the Grey Sisters. This form of petty prosecution has been applied to the sisters and boarders at two other convents in Berlin.

Having settled the question of the nuns, Herr von Jagow has turned to the attack on the proprietors of taxicabs. The taxicabs of Berlin are far better than those of New York and London. They are roomy and rapid, and are painted all the colors of the rainbow. Some time ago a police order was given that taxicabs were to be painted in a uniform manner, and a fresh order has now appeared stating that by October 1 no taxicab will be allowed to ply for hire which has a motor of more than 10 horsepower.

At the present time there are taxicabs of 30 and even 40 horsepower. They go like the wind, and as the streets of Berlin are wide and the traffic rarely congested, it is a delight to drive in them. Herr von Jagow, however, thinks the citizens may be run over, and only persons who can afford private cars will be able to enjoy the luxury of a 40 horsepower motor car after the end of September.

## HOW AMERICANS DO THEIR SIGHTSEEING

Tourists Interested Now in the English Mode of Living.

LONDON, Eng., July 8.—There has been a notable change in the fashions of sightseeing among Americans visiting in England in the last few years. Formerly they picked out places of historical interest, where they might be found in flocks, with notebooks and guidebooks in their hands, or gathered around a guide, listening to a lecture.

Nowadays the tourist is seeking to learn how the Englishman lives and how the every-day affairs of English life are carried on. He is looking into the public institutions and comparing them with those at home. More American visitors may be found today at the Metropolitan gas works, at the electric power stations, at Greenwich and Chelsea, respectively, the London County Council school, the fire brigade headquarters, the London County Council pumping stations and the sewerage systems, than at St. Paul's Cathedral, the Tower of London, or at the Albert Memorial.

The usual thing for Americans now is to bring over dozens of letters of introduction to Londoners, bankers, people of society and members of public bodies. Most Americans who see St. Paul's get only the casual glance at it on their way to the city to deliver some letters of introduction, while the Tower is pointed out to them at a distance as part of the perspective, as Harrow might be from Hampstead Heath. An enumeration was made one day recently which showed how few American visitors are found in places which they formerly frequented: St. Paul's, 25; Westminster Abbey, 18; the Tower of London, 8; the Albert Memorial, 1. This, too, at the height of the season when American visitors are especially numerous.

At Hurlingham, Ranelagh, Wimbledon, Henley and on the Thames and scattered through England in automobiles, however, they are seen by the thousands.

## CANAL ISSUE WOULD STRAIN HAGUE COURT

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 13.—The Hague tribunal would be subjected to the most severe strain ever placed upon it, in the opinion of the officials here, should the settlement of the issue between America and Great Britain regarding the use of the Panama Canal be referred to it. This strain would be felt in the important step of securing an impartial court of arbitration.

In this peculiar case the United States would stand almost alone against the nations of the world in her assertion of the right to discriminate in favor of American shipping. Every maritime power would profit by a decision in favor of Great Britain. Unless the parties to the arbitration would be satisfied to elect the judges from countries absolutely without maritime interests, such as Switzerland, it would be practically impossible to secure an impartial tribunal.

## LETTERS ON TIMELY TOPICS

Honolulu, T. H. July 24.  
Editor Star-Bulletin, Sir:  
In reference to the matter referred to in your columns some time ago of the Inter-Island having the Mauna Kea stop at Lahaina on its special week-end trip, I may say that the Maui Chamber of Commerce has taken the matter up and named a committee to see if the change can be effected. Lahaina will be very glad to have the steamer touch on the up-trip Saturdays and the down-trip afterwards, and it looks as if this facility will be afforded the people.

Thanking the Star-Bulletin for its interest in the matter, I remain, yours truly,  
MAUI RESIDENT.

## BOTH PARTIES UNDER THE ROOSEVELT BAN

Easier to Tear Down Than to Build Up—Teddy Chooses the Easiest Way

OYSTER BAY (N. Y.), July 6.—The "progressive movement," as Colonel Roosevelt put it tonight, is to be the keynote of his campaign. It means, he said, the putting into effect of "every principle for which we stand." Colonel Roosevelt's statement was regarded as an indication that he would draw the line for an uncompromising fight, that he would insist upon a platform and campaign of such a nature as to lay before the people for their verdict in November the complete program to which he has committed himself.

Colonel Roosevelt's views are set forth in his "charter of democracy" speech in Columbus, O., last February, which marked his re-entry into active politics. Since that time, he has declared himself unequivocally for woman suffrage. The platform which he drafted for submission to the Republican national convention was not brought forth, owing to the refusal of the colonel to sanction participation in the convention. It is understood that this platform will be the basis of the one the former President will submit to the convention of the new party in Chicago next month, although containing in addition a statement of belief of necessity for a new party, and an attack upon the Republican and Democratic parties.

That the courts will come in for attention at the hands of the new party was indicated by the fact that Colonel Roosevelt spent a large part of the afternoon in considering the subject. He had with him William L. Ransom of Brooklyn, a lawyer, who attracted the colonel's attention several weeks ago by delivering before the New York Bar Association a lecture in defense of the recall of judicial decisions, the doctrine enunciated by the ex-President in his Columbus speech. After his talk with Ransom, Colonel Roosevelt said they had been considering steps to select as candidates for the judiciary men whom they believed would measure up to the needs of the time.

Colonel Roosevelt did not indicate whether he would urge that the new party take a stand in favor of the recall of judicial decisions. It is believed, however, he will not insist on this step, as he says throughout his recent campaign that he favored the application of this measure to state courts only, and would not attempt to apply it to the federal judiciary.

The call for the national convention of the new party is ready, Colonel Roosevelt said, and will be made public on Monday.

Francis J. Heney, the San Francisco graft prosecutor, came here today from the Baltimore convention to give Colonel Roosevelt an idea of the probable lineup in the Democratic party as a result of Woodrow Wilson's nomination.

## MOROCCANS' BELIEFS

The Arabs of Morocco believe that the earth is balanced on the horns of a bull, which itself rests on a fish on the surface of the sea, the sea being borne up by the Divine Power. When the bull is tired he changes the earth from one horn to the other, with the result that there is an earthquake.

During sleep the soul leaves the body and visits other souls. What we see and hear while dreaming are the things which the soul sees and the conversations in which it takes part during its peregrinations. Consequently, we ought never to awaken a sleeper rudely, for if he happens to be dreaming at that moment his soul may not have time to return to the body, and in consequence the man will die.

Moroccan wizards contend that ghosts can only be devils, never the souls of dead people. They are human in appearance, with the exception of their eyes, which are directed downwards, and their feet, which are forked or shaped like the hoof of a camel. These ghosts speak, but they are intangible. They are of all colors—yellow, red, green, white and black—and their principal occupation consists in playing tricks on human beings.

At Marrakech there is a house in which the owners placed a bath; but they were unaware that the property belonged to the devils. A young woman came to have a bath, but no sooner had she stepped into the water than she disappeared. Hearing her cries for help, the neighbors rushed in, whereupon she appeared on the surface of the water. As soon as the people tried to seize her she disappeared, and so on for some time. There was nothing to be done but to close the house, which thus fell into the hands of the taleis, who had spread this story among the credulous population of the town for their own ends.

Wide-World.  
"How did he manage to escape from the penitentiary. I thought it was well high impossible."  
"Well, he figured it out on scientific lines. Somebody smuggled him a pair of trunks, and after he got outside everybody thought he was running a Marathon."

## LITTLE INTERVIEWS

M. C. PACHECO—The gentlemen who have shown such a sudden interest in local good government should not lose sight of the fact that there are just as patriotic democratic Americans in our community as republicans.

## BATTLE WITH GYPSIES IN GERMAN FOREST

Band of Marauders Hunted by Entire Population of Town

BERLIN, July 10.—Some Gypsies infesting the forests in the neighborhood of Felda, who have been hunted for weeks past by the inhabitants and the military, have continued their nocturnal incursions into villages and lonely farms, where they lay their hands on anything they can take. Yesterday the population of Hunfeld, led by Baron Schenk, a local landowner, went in hot pursuit of the thieves, and tracing them to the border of a forest, surprised them while feasting on the spoil of the farm yards. A pitched battle ensued between the two parties. One gypsy was wounded by a shot from Baron Schenk's revolver, but some of the band took him on their shoulders and ran into the forest, while the rest covered their flight with a steady fire. Then, turning, they fled in their turn and were lost in the forest.

When a man is dining at home and asks his better half why she fried the ice cream it is a sign that he is in a bad humor.



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## FROM DICKENS

THE Pickwick Club had finally dissolved and Mr. Pickwick had made a choice of a home. Everything was so beautiful. The lawn in front, the garden behind, the miniature conservatory, the dining-room, the drawing-room, the bed-rooms, the smoking-room, and, above all, the study, with its pictures and easy-chairs, and odd cabinets and queer tables, and books out of number, with a large, cheerful window, opening upon a pleasant lawn, and commanding a pretty landscape, just dotted here and there with little houses, almost hidden by the trees; and then the curtains, and the carpets, and the chairs, and the sofas! Everything was so beautiful, so compact, so neat, and in such exquisite taste, said everybody, that there really was no deciding what to admire most.

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